

# PEACE NEWS

Brotherhood : Non-Violence : Freedom

Militarism in the  
Space-ship Age

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No. 958

Entered as second-class matter at post office, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

November 5, 1954

Registered as a newspaper.

FOURPENCE (U.S. Air Express)  
Edition: 10 cts.)

"We can find a saner solution to this problem"—R. H. S. CROSSMAN, MP

## COMMONS AGAIN ALMOST EMPTY

DEATH OF RHYS J. DAVIES  
The most complete  
Pacifist —Eden

By HUGH BROCK  
National Chairman of the Peace Pledge Union  
"THE most complete pacifist I have ever heard speak," This tribute to Rhys J. Davies, who died on Monday, was paid by Sir Anthony Eden in the House of Commons nearly ten years ago.

Labour MP for Westhoughton for thirty years, Rhys Davies was born at Llanganech, Carmarthenshire in 1877. He started work as a farm servant, securing a salary of £1 and £3 respectively for second and third years of service. Ten years at the coal face in the Rhondda Valley followed before he became cashier at the local Co-operative Society.

Later work for the Co-operative Employees Union (now USDAW) took him to Manchester where he became a City Councillor.

In the first Labour Government (1924) he was Under-Secretary for the Home Department but his uncompromising spirit stood in the way of further promotion.

A brilliant orator, he rebutted Lord Winter-ton's suggestion, made in a debate in June 1949, that no pacifist could be a patriot.

Rhys Davies said that his pacifism was the basis of his patriotism—"because I have seen my country become absolutely bankrupt and hopelessly in debt all over the world as the result of being foolish enough to follow its military leaders into wars from time to time."

In the same debate he uttered a prophetic warning:

"If you are determined to be armed to the teeth you must obey the orders and directions of the generals who can control the great machinery of war. Elections are of minor importance . . . and back of that political policy is the constant pressure of men trained to arms, enormous bodies of disciplined men, wondering if they are ever going to be allowed to use their education and their skill and ravage some great people

\* On back page

### A HEALTHY START

At the home of a rickshaw driver in Thailand, a midwife weighs the week-old baby which she delivered using equipment provided by UNICEF.

Better midwifery and baby care is part of the programme of the UN Children's Fund assisted by the World Health Organisation.

It is a vital part of the whole campaign against want and misery in the underdeveloped parts of the world. For an account of the other aspect—the fight against hunger—listen to the Home Service of the BBC on Wednesday next, November 10 at 7.30 p.m. This is number two in the series on "The Third Freedom."

UNATIONS.



## FOR C.D. DEBATE

The futility of it is obvious

—EMRYS HUGHES, MP

By TOM WARDLE

"A PREVIOUS Home Secretary has described this Measure as a Bill to deal with an earthquake. If these are to be the conditions, ought we not to face realities and tell the people that the defence of this country in the event of an atomic bomb attack is largely an illusion, and that it is better for this country to be neutral?"

This was the challenge thrown down by Emrys Hughes in last week's House of Commons debate on Civil Defence. The House was considering a Measure to provide Civil Defence training for members of the Armed Forces, including conscripts.

In the course of the debate attendance in the House was so low that a count was called for. Government members hurriedly returned to their seats while the count was taken. It was found that there was a quorum of 40.

After the count many Government members again left. This led Mr. Hughes to remark that Members seemed almost indifferent to the problem. If they realised the full importance of the debate the House would have been full as it was when the question of Member's salaries was debated.

"And all hon. Members know that is true," he declared.

The Debate was notable for the skill with which supporters of a civil defence policy (on both sides of the House) carefully avoided any suggestion that they were dealing with a matter touching the lives, or deaths, of many millions of people. The debate was unreal, and the small attendance in the House showed it.

### UNREAL

Nevertheless some Members were forthright enough to tear the veil of illusion away from the debate.

Mr. R. H. S. Crossman, a Coventry Member, was one of them. "Here is a Government which delivers fifty million people to certain destruction by a certain strategy (the Montgomery-Gruenther doctrine of massive retaliation) and then comes along and says, 'Here is a little Bill for protecting you, but it is secondary to our offensive power. We must always give our best in manpower and weapons to the Services for the destruction of the Russians, but here is something to help you. Here are a few RAF men for whom we cannot find anything to do and we are pushing them into Civil Defence.'

"There are of course, some of us on this side of the House who query the wisdom of this strategy. Some of us say we can avoid

### THOUGHT FOR REMEMBRANCE DAY 1954

I asked Hermann Goering, the Fuhrer's right hand man himself, whether it wasn't true that he had unleashed World War Two in utter disregard of the desires of the people. To this he smirked: "Why of course, the common people never want war, neither in Germany, nor in Russia, nor in the US, nor anywhere else. That is understood."

"But the common people have nothing to say about it—it is the leaders who decide the policy, and when they decide on war it is a simple matter to drag the people along. All you have to do is tell them that they are being attacked. Then throw any outspoken pacifists into jail for threatening the national security. You can drum up the war spirit in no time. It's as easy as that."

G. M. Gilbert, Associate Professor of Psychology, Michigan State College, in remarks before the American Psychological Association meeting in New York City, September 5, 1954.

this whole trouble and we can stop calling up our young men for jobs of this kind.

"We believe that if we are prepared to renounce the A-bomb and the H-bomb and have a convention called for their renunciation throughout the world that we can find a saner solution to this problem."

"We are 50 million people on someone else's aircraft carrier; 50 million civilians on an aircraft carrier which is immobilised and stationary off the coast of Europe. The protection of those 50 million civilians cannot be done by flying V-bombs to Moscow; it can only be done by revolutionising our national life."

● On back page

## Press ignored Doctor MP's warning

CIVILISATION DOOMED IF WE DO NOT CONTROL ATOMIC SCIENCE

"I HAVE never known the House so apparently unappreciative of the great risks to which the world is reaching," said Dr. H. B. W. Morgan (Warrington) in the Commons debate on CD last week.

Dr. Morgan, who is medical adviser to the Trade Union Congress and a specialist in industrial diseases, then went on to tell the House something of the medical facts about exposure to radiation.

Dr. Morgan's speech was not reported by the Press.

"We know very little, even in highly scientific circles," he said, "about atomic energy and its relationship to physics and chemistry, and indeed, to all the sciences."

"Unless we are going to keep atomic relationships and science, whether they are chemical or physical, under control, then our present civilisation is doomed."

### WHEN CONTROL GOES

"Exposure to some of these rays changes the character of human beings, even though it is occasional and is under control. But under detailed and careful supervision, care has to be taken. Atomic warfare is going to change the whole of our lives, and yet we sit here and talk as though ordinary human life is not going to be entirely different."

"Minor changes take place when atomised chemicals are applied experimentally to certain individuals. The results which come from them are sometimes entirely different from those which we expect under present scientific methods."

"Some of us have observed men—I have not seen any for years I must say—treated for certain cancerous diseases by these atomic rays. The changes are marvellous, but I have never yet seen one case where there was continued improvement for a lasting period. There was always a certain stage when the reaction became so severe that the changes could not be calculated, and the patient was an entirely different person to the one who received the treatment first."

□ On back page

### THE MAU MAU

A letter from  
Mr. R. Leakey

The following letter has been received from Mr. Robert D. Leakey, whose father Mr. Arundel Gray Leakey, and Mrs. Leakey, were murdered by Mau Mau participants a few weeks ago. Mr. A. Gray Leakey, a cousin of Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, the authority on the Kikuyu tribe, had refused to arm himself against the Mau Mau. The article by Mr. Paul Clarke, to which Mr. Leakey refers appeared on this page on October 22 under the heading "My Meeting with a Mau Mau Leader."

To the Editor

PERMIT me to answer Paul Clarke's article about meeting a Mau Mau leader.

Kenya settlers like my father, Gray Leakey, found most of the country a wilderness when they went there over 50 years ago. That wilderness now produces food which helps to feed the prolific Kikuyu in what were once adequate reserve lands made safe by white men from the disease, famines, and wars that reduced their numbers before.

The fact that the Kikuyu claimed this "no-man's land" wilderness as their heritage was not known to the early settlers, who took over with negligible bloodshed and bitterness compared to the Americans taking over the tribal territory of North American Indians. The pressure of population, the impact of so-called "civilisation" on the traditional tribal customs, and the attempts of the uncompromising missionaries to persuade these near savages to swallow in one gulp a religion whose outward and visible forms were so rarely (as in England) adhered to by the bulk of the white population all helped to breed the conditions for Mau Mau.

★

The solution is not to eliminate the whites, or to hand over their land to the uneconomic and often soil destroying agricultural methods of the Kikuyu. Kenya is not like Asia or Egypt, or even West Africa, where the white man was a visitor to lands with established nations, religions and cultures. Kenya, not unlike South Africa, is a land cursed by the colour consciousness of three peoples, the disunited blacks, the Indians, and the whites, and all of them are there to stay.

A practical and easy solution to the problem does not exist. It will only evolve in time, if it is given the right conditions. To get these conditions in Kenya, certain obstructions must be cleared away by utter destruction. The first of these is ignorance. Kenya needs teachers to raise the standard of education of the blacks to the level of the whites. Next is the practically insoluble colour consciousness and all its evil manifestations. The third is the disease of Mau Mau which is costing the country so much in wealth and bitterness.

Messrs. Clarke and Boltolph, in meeting a Mau Mau leader as they did, were encouraging this disease, and with it the death of many innocent people. The Mau Mau has killed and mutilated far more Kikuyu than whites. Those whites it has deliberately set out to destroy have mostly been the friends of the Kikuyu like my parents, who were staunch pro-African—not always easy for white people in this colour cursed country—and who befriended and trusted them.

★

The men behind the Mau Mau are not so much the wild "savages" of the tribe, but the better educated who can speak English. Yet it is they who have sunk so low as to hack my step-mother and Kikuyu servants to bits, and who buried my father alive as a human sacrifice. Pacifism and a trust in God instead of trust in guns, as advocated by Peace News, and as practised by my father, is no more use against them than it was for Jews being collected by Nazis for execution in gas chambers.

In not using their revolvers to destroy this Mau Mau leader Olekio, these two Americans were doing a disservice to those blacks they profess to befriend. Leaders like Gandhi could not exist in Kenya because Olekio and his Mau Mau friends would make every effort to murder them.

ROBERT D. LEAKEY.

Giggleswick, Yorks.



## PEACE NEWS

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November 5 1954

### THE CIVIL DEFENCE LIE

PEACE NEWS has been criticised for its sympathetic reporting of the attitude of Coventry's City Council to Civil Defence.

Our critics were largely influenced by the fact that the Coventry councillors declared that they would co-operate in an effective CD scheme but would not encourage a waste of time and effort in something which was clearly ineffective.

It was no more part of the pacifist function to work for an efficient CD, said our critics, than it was to work for an efficient air force or an efficient navy.

Now the function of Peace News is twofold: to expound the pacifist point of view; and to give news of the main facts that govern international relationships, particularly those likely to be suppressed or played down by the Press generally.

Civil Defence comes within the latter category.

The purpose of CD propaganda is not to provide safety for civilians but to condition them to the acceptance of the possibility of atomic warfare.

In the conditions of warfare today there cannot be an effective Civil Defence. All the talk about it to which the public has to listen is irrelevant to the true situation.

Officials and politicians know this to be true, but they have to pretend otherwise because once the fact becomes realised the whole war-system that is the basis of power politics collapses. And the politicians are incapable of contemplating any other basis for international relationships than power politics.

None of our statesmen has any real faith in CD. Right up to the end of his period of office, Home Secretary Maxwell Fyfe was never able to produce anything more than vague platitudes and clichés. We cannot believe, from the grilling he has had on this subject, that he would not have been glad to have had something of substance to say on the matter.

It is suggested that he was exceptionally prone to vague platitudes. We shall watch with interest what his successor, Mr. Lloyd George, can contrive.

Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery, who ranks CD as a "fourth essential," has said that "there is no sound CD organisation in the territory of any NATO nation so far as I know." He might with equal truth have added "nor in the whole world," for, although we are given amazingly precise details regarding the strength of the armed forces behind the "iron curtain," we are never given any information regarding their CD methods and progress.

When the House of Commons debates the subject few members are present. "One Friday," says Emrys Hughes, MP, in his pamphlet *Bomb Over Britain*, "when the Home Secretary was making what had been announced to the Press as a very important statement, I called a count and it was with some difficulty that 40 Members were collected."

The situation was the same in last week's debate, when again a count was called.

This does not mean that the MPs are neglecting their duties; they crowd into the House readily enough when something of real interest and importance is being discussed. They know that CD preparations are completely unreal. And American CD plans only serve to underline this fact.

American CD authorities estimate that attacks on 67 major cities with "small" H-bombs (only 600 times as destructive as the Hiroshima atom bomb) would produce 22,000,000 hospital cases and some 9,000,000 dead. The only way to meet such a situation, it was held, was by the complete evacuation of the cities; plausible under American conditions, meaningless for Britain.

With a hoped-for two hours warning reduced to one hour, and that dependent on guided missiles not being used, evacuation can be nothing more than a mad scramble.

The death of the Japanese fisherman, Aikichi Kuboyama, however, means that the destructive power of the H-bomb was grossly underestimated. The 300 square miles of devastation around the place where an H-bomb strikes a city represents only a minor part of the damage. Great clouds of radio-active brick dust will be highly lethal wherever they descend within two days after the explosion, and for a somewhat longer period they will cause serious physical trouble short of death for anybody in their way.

The dust from pulverised cities will be sufficiently heavy for the fall-out to occur promptly and over a limited but still immense area—given the right (or rather wrong) kind of wind the area might be 6,000 square miles—bringing death to all living creatures not sheltered from it.

The death through the consequences of radio-activity of Sumie Yukuhira and others nine years after the dropping of the Hiroshima bomb makes it evident that all the poor fishermen who were victims of the Bikini H-bomb will carry with them through the remainder of their lives the doubt whether they have been vitally attacked.

If there were any possibility of effective CD against atomic and hydrogen bombs those organising it would start off by a description of the true character of the danger from which protection would be provided. The public could then estimate the value of the protection offered. But this is never done.

### Germany: Counting the cost

IT is the Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe who will control the recruitment and movement of a new W. German army, and he is an American who has already announced that in the event of war in Europe atomic weapons would be used by him from the start.

Even if he should want to stop a possible aggressive move by Western Germany, what steps would he take?

The Manchester Guardian—no opponent of German rearmament—said on October 25

"It would be utterly wrong to suppose that he could really prevent the wrongful use of troops if a German national government decided on it."

The Manchester Guardian also raises doubts about the effectiveness of the control agency when it suggests that the new agreement must depend largely on the goodwill of the government concerned, since it will not be equipped to carry out extensive and elaborate inspection of factories.

All governments, including previous German governments, have shown that it is not difficult to evade controls or even to break agreements and abrogate treaties when it suits their purpose.

As to the question of the extra cost involved to Germany and Britain under their new commitments, the searching questions put to the Minister of Defence in the House of Commons have not made clear what the additional cost to the British taxpayer is likely to be.

But at the present time Britain has been receiving from W. Germany, as occupation costs, the sum of £150 million a year, of which £70 million has been going to capital account. After ratification the capital charge will be carried by W. Germany, but the permanent cost to the Exchequer of maintaining British troops there is not likely to be less than £80 million a year. And that will have to be paid in German marks not in sterling and so be another serious drain on our balance of payments surplus.

In Germany the first optimistic view that the Federal Republic would have no difficulty in raising its contribution without a threat of inflation or interfering with production, has now given way to a serious concern on the part of industrialists and financial experts, who have no enthusiasm for German rearmament. The industrialists do not want arms orders at the expense of orders for consumer goods, and they are afraid that the absorption of young men into the army will create difficulties for them in obtaining the productive labour which they require.

### Western hesitation

WITH all the lip service which they pay to the need for co-existence the Western leaders continue to hesitate about taking any positive steps in its direction.

Sir Winston Churchill with his customary skill avoided in the House of Commons some awkward questions based on his professed desire to meet Mr. Malenkov and the obvious reluctance to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union.

President Eisenhower and Dr. Adenauer in a joint statement have announced that at first sight they could find no new proposals in the latest Russian note proposing a Four Power meeting.

They should not make statements after only a superficial reading. If they will look again they will find that Mr. Molotov has emphasised the acceptance by the Soviet Union of the principle of free elections, which the West regard as a *sine qua non*, and that he made suggestions to meet the other demand about an Austrian Treaty.

## BEHIND THE NEWS

What do the Prime Minister, the President and the W. German Chancellor want?

M. Mendes France is on record as favouring a resumption of negotiations, but the others appear to be demanding Russian concurrence in the Western proposals as a preliminary to a conference which under those circumstances would become superfluous.

The truth is that the Western Powers want to avoid any resumption of talks until the Western European Union has been ratified because they foolishly think that they will then be in a stronger position to bargain with Russia.

The policy of negotiation from strength is no policy at all. If German rearmament becomes a fact the West will have thrown away their last bargaining factor. By conferring with Russia now the West could legitimately ask the Soviet Union to agree to full and free elections in return for an undertaking that a united Germany should remain independent of either Power Bloc. But the West still persists in putting defence, as they see it, before German unity and the relaxation of tension in Europe, and try to throw the blame on Russia and demand evidence of their good intentions.

### Will Mr. Nutting be more helpful?

THE exceptional unanimity at UN which cleared the way for the renewal of private discussions on disarmament was followed by another unanimous decision that the proposals made by Krishna Menon on behalf of the Indian government, that there should be a truce in the armaments race pending an agreement on the reduction of armaments, should be considered at the private meetings.

Unfortunately, the British delegate has since been at pains to stress that in spite of the Soviet acceptance of the Anglo-French proposals on disarmament as a basis for discussions there remain wide differences and to hint that they are not likely to be overcome.

That is quite the wrong approach to a conference.

Difficulties there may be, but the Soviet Union took a big step forward and there is more common ground now than previously. It is that fact which should have been emphasised rather than the indication that Britain and America are not prepared to move off the ground they had previously taken.

We hope that Mr. Nutting, who is succeeding Mr. Selwyn Lloyd as the permanent British delegate, will show in these all-important meetings that the British government is anxious to secure at least some lessening of the tension of competing armaments, and that he will display an attitude of reconciliation of which he has given some indication in the past.

### UN's waiting list

There are 21 countries awaiting admission to UN seven of which are sponsored by the Soviet bloc and fourteen by the other Powers. The Soviet Union has more than once proposed a "package decision" under which all 21 should be admitted forthwith, but as the Western Powers remain opposed to some of the Soviet nominees, it seems unlikely that any progress will be made.

If the United Nations is to have any chance of fulfilling its function the principal of universality of membership must apply.

### The PPU and The Times

THE Peace Pledge Union had reason recently to ask the Press Council to consider the decision of the Editor of The Times to close a correspondence on Christian Pacifism without printing a reply from the General Secretary to a letter from Canon Lindsay Dewar in which a specific indictment of the PPU had been made.

The Press Council decided to inform Stuart Morris, General Secretary of the PPU, that the editor of a newspaper had the undoubted right to close a correspondence at any moment he considered suitable.

That right was never challenged, but it was hoped that the Press Council would make some comment on whether it was a suitable moment to close a correspondence with publication of a letter in which an individual or an organisation had been criticised by name without giving an opportunity for a reply. We hope that the publicity which has been given to the incident will serve to help the editor of The Times and editors of other papers to reconsider how they propose to exercise their right.

### Food and freedom

BANQUETS are in the news. Following on the recent departure without their food of the British Ambassador and some of his colleagues from the dinner at the Burmese Embassy in Moscow because they were expected to sit at the same table as the representatives of N. Korea and E. Germany, comes the news of the cancelling of a London banquet to secure support for the Docklands Settlements. The Lord Mayor decided that he could no longer offer the hospitality of the Mansion House "in view of the attitude of the dockers."

If the former incident was childish and tactless, the latter is much worse. The Mansion House is the official residence of the Lord Mayor and the dockers are citizens of London. It is to that extent as much their house as his.

The action of the Lord Mayor is tantamount to passing a personal judgment on the issues involved.

### The Two Prime Ministers

TWO Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth with strongly opposed views have announced that they will be withdrawing from office soon.

Dr. Daniel F. Malan, Premier of South Africa, now 80, is to retire on November 30. As leader of the Nationalist Party and Prime Minister of the country, he has been the outstanding personality behind his Government's policy of strict racial segregation.

It is rumoured that he has in mind the "moderate" Klaus Havenga, one-time leader of the defunct Afrikaner Party, as his successor. Mr. Havenga would be more likely to attract the sympathy of the English-speaking voters than the extremist colour-bar advocates, Dr. Dönges, present Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Strydom, Minister of Lands, who are also assumed to be in the running.

The decision will have to be taken by the parliamentary caucus of the Party however, and it is reported that Mr. Strydom has a big following there.

The other man, one of the world's strongest opponents of the colour bar, Prime Minister Nehru of India, wrote to leaders of his own Congress Party that he did not intend to stand again for election as president of the Party. He also said that he thought it would be better for him to be released from his duties as Prime Minister, "at least for some time."

## Militarism in the Space-ship Age

WE were feeling good the other day about the way in which Nehru conducted the campaign to win the remaining French possessions in India for the Republic. Mendes-France, too, displayed a high order of statesmanship in that situation.

At just about this time, we began to receive copies of a press service which is being put out by the Indian Embassy in Washington and one of the first we had a chance to read was the issue of October 8, 1954.

Lo and behold, to our dismay, the first item was captioned *Prime Minister Nehru Watches Indian Naval Manoeuvres!*

It was bad enough to have him quoted as saying that he hoped "the Indian Navy, like the Army and Air Force, would remain a symbol of India's unity, efficiency and good work" and that when he saw the Navy at work "his heart was warmed."

It was saddening to have him begin to talk about Gandhi in this context and to say: "On this day we should pledge ourselves anew to do the task given by the Father of the Nation and to translate into action his great teachings."

But I turn to another, perhaps not wholly unrelated subject. The subject of space platforms from which to carry on scientific and military activity has been getting some attention in the Press here.

Dr. Lincoln La Paz, noted mathematician and astronomer, was quoted as saying that two "natural space platforms"—viz. stable meteorites revolving around the earth in satel-

lite fashion 400 to 600 miles above our sea level and that would "continue to revolve without danger of sinking into the earth's atmosphere for at least 100 years"—had already been discovered.

Dr. La Paz denied the report as "false in every particular", so far as it involved any reference to himself. But he added that no informed person in any country would deny that the search for such handy satellites was under way and that some might be discovered any time. He immediately added that "such discoveries if made in Iron Curtain countries very likely would be kept secret for a time!" Presumably, if an American scientist made the discovery, Eisenhower would hasten to radio the news to Malenkov and Mao!

The question what will be the ultimate effect on man himself of this fantastic pre-occupation with the production of super-super-gadgets, especially for military purposes, has intrigued and troubled a good many people. Nobel Prize-winning American novelist, William Faulkner, lets his imagination loose on the problem in his latest novel, *A FABLE*, which as I have said before is of special interest and importance for pacifists since its main theme is an indictment of war and a description of how a battalion of French soldiers in the First World War decided one morning to stop fighting, as peasants might decide they had had enough work for today and walk home. The battalion was brought to this act of corporate refusal to fight any

longer by a group of thirteen men, a Leader and his Twelve, who have been mingling with the troops.

As the publishers say, the novel is a "modern Faulknerian version of the week of the Passion". Lest any one be tempted to conclude that this is a simple or literalistic "Fable," let me hasten to say that the emphasis in the preceding sentence is on "Faulknerian."

To return to Faulkner's vision of what military mechanisation will make of man himself, he points out that man "has already begun to put wheels under his patio."

Men in their fifties may live to see the day when "what was once his house has become a storage place for his bed and stove and razor", when each man will have "his own private climate", and when he "won't dismount from his automobile at all because he won't need to." Man will see to it that the earth is just an "expanse of concrete paving . . . with nothing which might constitute a corner or a threat to visibility."

A little later "man in his terrapin millions" will be enclosed "clothesless from birth in his individual wheeled and glove like envelope". Death will come with "the last click of an automatic circuit-breaker."

Man, as mentioned a moment ago, will not need to get out of his shell but presumably he will not dare either, "because the shell will be his only protection from the hail-like iron refuse from his wars." Man will no longer be able to keep up his wars, "bear them, attend them, be present", though for a

### Letter from U.S.A. by A. J. Muste

while he will try. Tanks will be built bigger and faster, aircraft become capable of greater and greater destruction. But eventually war will not be something man contends with, but a monster "which he inhabits. It will not be some one firing bullets at him who for the moment doesn't like him. It will be his own frankenstein which . . . wrenches loose his still-living entrails in the ferocity of its prey-seeking stoop. So he will not be able to go along with it at all, though for a little while longer it will permit him the harmless delusion that he controls it from the ground with buttons."

I remember reading a couple of years ago about some extremist Doukhobors going stark naked through the streets of a Western Canada town and solemnly protesting that it was not they who were crazy but the rest of mankind playing at atomic war.

I think, on the other hand, of that amazing effort of the author of *Genesis* to visualise how it all began as "the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters" and at the end of the great Creation's Sixth Day when God had made men "in his own image," God "saw everything that he had made and, behold, it was very good."

I think also of the Biblical vision of what man will be in the end: "Brethren, now are we the sons of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is."



We did not say it . . .

## ONLY COs COULD BE TOUGH ENOUGH

GUINEA pigs is the name they give to them—a dozen young volunteers at the Clinical Institutes of Health at Bethesda, Maryland, and other experimental centres in the USA.

Among them are several conscientious objectors. One of them, Wayne Arthur Reeve is a 21-year-old Quaker from Indianapolis who for eight hours underwent an experiment involving the introduction of ACTH into his bloodstream. Doctors wanted to know what would happen to his hormones as a result.

Time magazine told the story of Reeve and his fellow volunteers in a recent article. Before Reeve, Arthur Birk, 20, a member of the Brethren Church of Teegarden, Indiana, had undergone the test. Later he had to live for a while on a salt-free diet. The restrictions placed on him during this time caused him to lose 15 pounds in weight.

Robert Brantner is another Brethren member from Lanark, Illinois. He is 24. At the moment he is being fed on a rice diet in an effort to discover how it may be made less wearisome and more nourishing for those whose condition necessitates it.

Women also serve with the volunteers. Twenty-four-year-old Ruth Hepner of the Assemblies of God, of Hamilton, Montana; 22-year-old Florence Shetler (Brethren) of Robinson, Pennsylvania, neither of them subject to conscription, are giving a year's service in the Centre. They have been taking cortisone and hormones tagged with radioactive atoms which are traced in their passage through the body.

Other experiments have been forced sleeplessness, massive bloodlettings and thirst tests. Wayne Reeve went five days with nothing to drink. "It was a big temptation," he said, "especially when I was brushing my teeth and it would have been so easy to drink a little. But you don't want to ruin the experiment."

The volunteers receive nothing but pocket money for their services, but the Government pays \$115 a month to the church from which each volunteer came.

Dr. Conn of the University of Michigan, who has worked with CO volunteers says:

"Things are a lot tougher for these boys than for many in the Army. Considering the kind of things they go through, they really have to be conscientious objectors to take it."

### Commander Noble perused it carefully

DID you know that Housmans' literature was read carefully by Parliamentary Secretaries?

This interesting fact was revealed in the House of Commons last week when Commander Noble, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, replied to a Question put by Emrys Hughes, MP.

Commander Noble had told Mr. Hughes that some statistics (of Naval strength) he wished for were contained in an Admiralty document which he would send to Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes said that he would peruse the document.

Commander Noble: "I am glad to hear that the Hon. Gentleman will peruse the document which I will lend him. I hope that he will peruse it as carefully as I perused the little yellow book\* which he sent to me the other day."

\* "Bomb Over Britain" by Emrys Hughes, MP, Housmans 1s. See also leading article page two.

## SAVE TO CONSTRUCT

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## This policy is dangerous

### QUAKER OBSERVER WARNS AGAINST BY-PASSING UNITED NATIONS

THE United Nations is in growing danger of being killed by neglect.

This warning was given by Mr. Gerald Bailey, a former Director of the National Peace Council and a Quaker observer at the United Nations Assembly on several occasions.

He was speaking last week at a United Nations Association meeting at Andover.

It was high time, he declared, that internationalists in this country woke up to what was happening to the United Nations, the alleged "corner-stone" of British and Western foreign policy.

United Nations Day had brought the usual spate of conventional tributes to the world organisation but the fact was that the United Nations was in growing danger of being killed by neglect.

Some problems could not be settled primarily at the United Nations for the simple reason that major countries like Germany and the Peoples' Republic of China were regrettably outside its orbit. But most of the vital diplomatic meetings of 1954 had taken place not in New York but in Berlin, Geneva or elsewhere under other auspices and this year the Foreign Ministers of some leading countries, including our own, had not even appeared at the UN Assembly.

If this ultimately led to a strengthened and inclusive United Nations, said Mr. Bailey, well and good, but if the United Nations was to be by-passed in favour of the respectable but effete politics of the balance of power then the outlook was grim indeed.

### Missing: economic aid

The tendency to disregard the United Nations, said Mr. Bailey, was affecting not only the political status and effectiveness of the world organisation but its crucial economic, social and humanitarian work as well.

The contribution of Governments to the vital efforts of the United Nations to improve conditions of life and labour throughout the world, was flagging.

The fact was that it was impossible to do one's duty by one's neighbour if the spiritual and material resources of neighbourliness were being exhausted in gigantic preparations for contingent war. Yet practical neighbourliness was the very essence of peace-making.

### Nation-wide Third Camp campaign planned for U.S.

A CAMPAIGN to educate Americans in the ideas of the Third Camp movement, a new alliance of peace-minded people who do not support the war preparations of either of the two great power blocs, is shortly to be launched.

A programme will be outlined at discussions which are to take place at Trap Rock Farm, Deerfield, Mass., from the evening of Friday, November 19 to Sunday afternoon, November 21.

A. J. Muste of the American Fellowship of Reconciliation; Wilfred Wellock from England, at present on tour in the US; Brijen Gupta, representative in the US of the Praja Socialist Party of India; George Houser of AFOR and the Congress of Racial Equality who has just returned from a tour of Africa, and leaders in the peace and socialist movements are expected to be present.

Details are obtainable from Russell Johnson, AFSC Peace Section, 130 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.

### "The peaceful society"

Wilfred Wellock of England and Richard Gregg of America, two leading authorities on the relationship of economics to peace, will be the leader at a two-day Seminar-Work-camp in Vermont, USA, this month.

The title of the Seminar is, "The economics of a peaceful society." It will be held at Bob and Ann Stowell's farm, Danville Road, Cabot, Vermont from 6 pm, Wednesday, November 24 to 9 pm, Friday, November 26. The cost is \$5.00 for two days including board. Details from AFSC, 130 Brattle Street, Cambridge 38, Mass.

### Will the Kabaka be restored?

FROM Kampala last week it was being suggested that events may make necessary the restoration of the Kabaka, the ruler of Buganda, deposed by the British Government last year for being "unco-operative." It was said subsequently that the Government was totally opposed to his return, but it now appears that the proposals for constitutional reform in Buganda, made by a committee under the leadership of Professor Hancock, will be impossible of implementation unless approved by the Kabaka. This seems to indicate that his return may be likely.

### BRIEFLY . . .

Glasgow University Pacifist Association hope to expand their activities this winter to include regular Peace News selling at the University Union steps and a Friday evening dance in the Men's Union. On November 5 members will be supporting a Student Christian Movement meeting at which Professor McGregor will speak on "Peace or War." Secretary of the Association is Tom Fleming, 107 Ardshiel Rd., Glasgow S.W.1.

The first financial statement filed by the Oxford Group, now known as Moral Rearmament, under the Companies Act, 1948 (before that Act detailed statements were not required) showed that of the Group's investments of £46,423, £36,364 were in war bonds and £5,000 in war loan.



Pakistani mother visiting her son in the Pediatrics ward of the University Medical College Hospital, Dacca is happy with the assurance that her child, a victim of severe malnutrition and diarrhoea, will get modern medical attention. The 30 bed ward was recently equipped by UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund.

UNICEF's aid in this part of the British Commonwealth is a boon to East Pakistan's dire shortage of child medical services and health personnel. The area has only 270 trained nurses to serve a population almost equal to that of Britain, 45 millions.

### Call it "War Rescue" not Civil Defence

From CONNIE JONES

A LETTER of congratulation was sent to Alderman A. F. Bradbeer (leader of the Labour Group of Birmingham City Council) by the West Midlands Area of the Peace Pledge Union after his intervention in a Birmingham City Council debate on Civil Defence.

During his speech criticising Civil Defence policy, Alderman Bradbeer was to be seen holding Peace News cuttings, from which he quoted frequently.

"We look forward to seeing the Labour Group standing firmly with Coventry," the Chairman of the West Midlands Area PPU, Mrs. Evelyn Jones, told Alderman Bradbeer.

The speech was the subject for discussion at a later meeting of the West Midlands Peace Pledge Union, when the following conclusions were arrived at:

That the name Civil Defence is calculated to deceive people into believing that there is defence against the H-bomb, whereas all the evidence proves otherwise.

That "War Rescue," or "War Relief" is a more honest name, and less calculated to condition people to the inevitability of war.

### MORE BELIEVE IN NON-VIOLENCE

"IF the United States were to use non-violence as a national defence policy, do you believe it would succeed better than a military programme?"

Fred Hannant, Friends' representative on the Central Board for Conscientious Objectors, told a CBCO gathering at Nottingham on October 21 that when this question was put by American Quaker Cecil Hinshaw to Rotary clubs, parent-teacher associations, and women's organisations in America, a total of 60% replied, "Yes."

The percentage replying "No" was 25%. The remaining 15% did not know. Never, he said, did the percentage of affirmative replies fall below 50%.

Faith and facts, said Fred Hannant, were the weapons of the pacifist in his struggle for a better world.

### THE WAY THEY DO IT

EACH year, Mansfield Peace Group sets itself a special target of £10 for distribution in donations to the PPU, FoR, Peace News and other national peace organisations.

Over £3 10s. was raised recently towards the total from a film-strip show at Friends' Meeting House, attended by nearly 40 people.

The Friends' Work Camp Committee production, "Building for Peace," and two travelogues made after Continental holidays by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Turner, who gave all the commentaries, were shown.

The Group is well on the way to beating the all-time sales record of £43 for Christmas cards it achieved last year.

In only one month's selling up to last week-end October 23rd, members had taken orders of over £39 worth of Peace News, FoR, and IVSP cards.

"We believe this is one of the easiest and most lucrative ways of helping movement funds," writes Group secretary Trevor Wadsworth.

November 5, 1954, PEACE NEWS—3

### BELIEF IN MIRACLES

A BUOYANT belief in miracles is part of the stock-in-trade of Peace News' staff. But it is no unfounded belief. They happen with such regularity that no great stretch of faith is required to believe in them.

One happened this week. A great friend of Peace News and tireless worker in its cause, gave us £200. Just like that. Nor was it any isolated gift. She has given handsomely before, and her energies and time are always at the disposal of the paper. She chooses to remain unknown, doing her work quietly yet powerfully. This is true dedication.

From the other side of the Atlantic comes \$30 from a long-time supporter of the paper. He would like to be out on the streets with the PN sellers in London in the present street-selling campaign. Because he can't he writes, "all I can do is send a cheque." That seems a good substitute to us. Would you like to help with the campaign too, Mr. and Mrs. Far-Away?

Well, our American friend has set the example.

TOM WARDLE.

Contributions since October 22: £242 6s. 7d.  
Total since January 1, 1954: £1,544 13s. 4d.  
Target for the year: £2,000.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace News Ltd., and address them to Vera Brittain, Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.A.

### TALKING IS BETTER THAN FIGHTING

HOW a war was stopped by talking is told in a letter to The Times by Mr. C. M. Woodhouse. He draws from it support for the argument of Mr. Adlai Stevenson in his recent book, "Call to Greatness", that negotiation can develop the habits of peace.

"Just over 10 years ago I was responsible for negotiating a truce between three rival guerrilla armies in Greece, which had been fighting a bitter civil war during the German occupation. I knew intimately all the leaders involved; I knew their language, their problems and ambitions; and I knew that in the last analysis they were utterly irreconcilable. With me was an American colleague who had none of these expert advantages (if they were advantages); but his single contribution to the negotiations was decisive.

"As the long trains of mules and peasant women laden with ammunition passed by our window on their way to the front line, in preparation for a renewal of the civil war, he remarked to me that if we could only keep the leaders sitting round the same table long enough, no matter what they talked about, it would become daily more and more difficult for any of them to start the fighting again. On his advice we did just that: we succeeded in keeping them there over a month; and the truce survived the liberation of Greece—indeed, made the liberation possible."

### FOOD AND HUNGER

"One's own bread is a material problem; one's neighbour's bread is a spiritual problem."—BERDYAEV.

According to Vice-President Nixon it costs the US Government £250,000 per day (or £10,400 per hour) for the storage of excess agricultural products.

The value of the stored excess food produce is more than £2,320 millions.

The amount is steadily increasing and the storage problem is becoming more difficult.

Two-thirds of the human race live in underdeveloped areas, spending their lives amid squalor, disease, starvation and premature death.

### "If men did not enjoy wars"—LADY SIMON

ADDRESSING an audience of over 150 delegates for 12 County women's organisations at Edwinstowe (Notts) on October 21, Lady Simon of Wythenshawe deplored the fact that boys were taught to be "tough".

"Are not they taught to be 'tough', told they must hit down anybody who attacks them, and all that sort of thing?" she said adding: "How much has that to do with the fact that during our long and glorious history we have fought more wars than any other country in the world?"

"If we teach our boys that sort of thing in our homes and at school, and don't suppress it, you can't teach them when they are grown up to settle disputes by arguments and not by fighting."

Replying to a questioner who asked what women could do to bring about a peaceful world, Lady Simon said they could make a start on the education of their children.

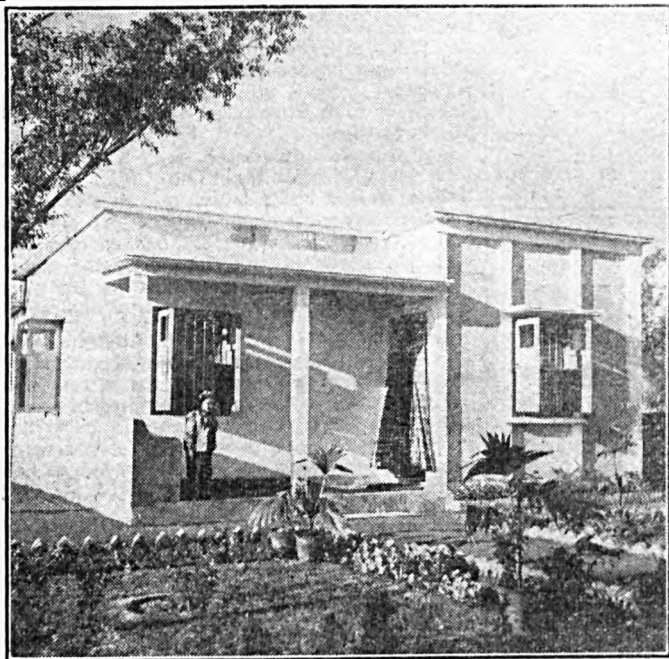
"Wars have not always been fought for great ideals. There is something in man which really enjoys wars. If it were not for that, we would not have them. You haven't got it in women."

### NEXT REGISTRATION DAY

Next registration day for conscripts is December 18th, not December 8, as reported in Peace News on Oct. 8.



## HOUSES FOR ASIA



An International Exhibition on Low-Cost Housing was held this year in New Delhi as part of a United Nations Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement.

This house was one in a "village" of 80 homes, properly planned for community life, none costing more than £350, and many a great deal less. Although this figure still represents an unattainable amount for the vast majority of Asians today, nevertheless it is a move in the direction of adequate, sanitary accommodation at a price or a rental within the reach of all.

—Unations.

"We feel responsible . . ."

## AMERICANS URGED TO SIGN APOLOGY TO H-BOMB VICTIMS

From a Correspondent

THE attitude of the American Government and the American Press to the Japanese people, following the Hydrogen bomb explosion last spring has displayed a type of meanness of spirit that is probably explained by an uneasiness of conscience.

The first reactions to the accounts of the injuries done to the crew of the Fortunate Dragon recognised the need for compensation to these poor people but only grudgingly, and in some cases it was suggested that there would have to be an investigation first in order to ascertain that these fishermen were not in forbidden waters!

According to the Christian Century for October 6, the Japanese authorities have asked for indemnities amounting to 12 to 14 million dollars; the American Government has offered one million dollars.

It had been reported in August that it was still necessary in Japan to test all the fish caught.

It was also necessary to test the bathing beaches with geiger counters.

An American woman, Mrs. Alice Franklin Bryant is taking steps to counter this attitude.

## FACTS ABOUT KENYA

"FACTS about Kenya" is number one in a series of Fact Leaflets now being produced by the Movement for Colonial Freedom. It gives population, economic and political statistics, average earnings of each race group and details of education. The history of the colony is also briefly reviewed. This concise, handy leaflet is obtainable from The Movement for Colonial Freedom, 318 Regent's Park Rd., London, N.3., price 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

## Tell-tale dust makes an H-bomb agreement workable

THE cut-price war in mass-death weapons has begun. Russia has started it.

Just at the time when the Western Powers were preening themselves over the "lead" which they had obtained with the new Western military union, buttressed with an arsenal of "tactical" atomic bombs, and were happy in the knowledge that America possessed a preponderance of H-bombs, comes a report that Russia has devised a way of making three atom bombs for the price of one.

Another poetic phrase joins the vocabulary of the twentieth century—"fractional-crit" bombs. Where it was once thought that no amount of atomic explosive weighing less than 22 lb. (the critical amount) could be detonated, the Russians have now shown that weapons having the same explosive power can be made from a half or a third of this amount. This means that from every A-bomb now in the Soviet stockpiles, two or three similar ones can be created.

## New explosions

News of this development was obtained by British, American and Canadian scientists who have examined radio-active dust as it drifted from Russia in recent weeks. There is evidence that several atom weapons have been tested during that time.

This method of checking on the atomic experiments of each other is nowadays a function of militarism and a source of even greater fear and more intensive arms building. Each side learns from the other new techniques, incorporates them into its own science, and the race continues more frantically than ever. The weapon which was to be the world's best-kept secret, has turned out to be its own biggest tattle-tale.

But in this very fact lies a hope for peace. It suggests a means of armament control so simple that only two people so far are known to have put it forward.

The first was a leading US scientist, Dr. Vannevar Bush, who mentioned it when giving evidence before the board which enquired into the case of Dr. Oppenheimer, writes the US journal, I. F. Stone's Weekly.

Dr. Bush said that he had tried to get the US Government to postpone its first H-bomb test because:

## End the tests

"I felt strongly that that test ended the possibility of the only type of agreement that I thought was possible with Russia at that time, namely, an agreement to make no more tests."

Since it was possible to detect atomic explosions anywhere in the world, said Dr. Bush, "that kind of an agreement would have been self-policing in the sense that if it was violated, the violation would be immediately known."

"I still think," Dr. Bush said, "that we made a grave error in conducting that test at that time, and not attempting to make that type of simple agreement with Russia. I think history will show that was a turning point when we entered into the grim world that we are entering now, that those who pushed that thing through to a conclusion without making that attempt have a great deal to answer for."

The second man who raised the suggestion was Burma's chief delegate to the UN, Mr. James Barrington. In a speech to the General Assembly on October 1, he said:

## Easy to detect

"I would like to refer to a matter on which it should be possible to reach agreement despite the cold war. This is the cessation of all further experiments to produce bigger and better thermo-nuclear and atomic weapons. If what we read in the newspapers is correct, the type of hydrogen bomb already in existence has sufficient potency to extinguish life on this globe."

"To continue the search for more powerful types would in the circumstances seem to us to be particularly senseless. Such experiments would only add to the existing tensions, thereby bringing nearer the day when these weapons of mass destruction might be brought into use."

"One of the principal obstacles to an agreement on disarmament has been the difficulties inherent in inspection and control. In regard to new experiments with atomic and thermo-nuclear devices, however, it seems that this difficulty does not exist since all atomic and hydrogen bomb explosions can be readily detected."

"Any violation of an agreement to stop further experiments would therefore become known at once."

Weapon testing is an integral part of weapon development, and of the cold war. To stop one would not necessarily be to stop the other. But it would be a beginning.

## WHERE THE MONEY GOES

THE Information Division of the Treasury and the Central Office of Information have prepared a coloured poster showing the sources of the Government's income and how it is spent.

Out of a total revenue of £5,533 millions, £1,668 millions are spent on "defence" and £606 millions on National Debt charges: that is, £2,274 millions, or more than half the total amount.

In the diagram the figures are broken down into parts of a pound.

## TALKING OF BOOKS

By Robert Greacen

The Swan's Road by Naomi Mitchison, The Naldrett Press, 12s. 6d.

A Bar of Shadow by Laurens van der Post, Hogarth Press, 5s.

A Thing to Love by Elspeth Huxley, Chatto and Windus, 12s. 6d.

NAOMI MITCHISON has a considerable reputation as an historical novelist: and in this book, a blend of factual history and imaginative insight, she draws fully on her experience as a writer in creating a picture of the Norsemen who raided and then settled in these islands. Their influence can still be observed in British character, as in smaller things—for instance, the place-names ending in "—wick" and "—ham", "—dale" and "—thorpe". "These names", Mrs. Mitchison writes, "were given by Danish or Norwegian people who crossed the sea, sometimes as raiders and conquerors, sometimes more peaceably, but always in sail-winged ships by the Swan's Road".

The book obviously has been written with young people in mind, although there is in fact no attempt to "write down". At the end Mrs. Mitchison, with the heroic narratives behind her, takes the opportunity of pointing one or two morals such as this one:

*Norway, Sweden and Denmark are what people called small countries. And yet when one goes there one has the uneasy feeling of being in a higher level of civilisation than the British one, certainly than the American one.*

I do not feel so happy about capitalism in Scandinavia not having got into its "classical state of contradictions". She may be right, but I think I remember having heard this phrase somewhere else.

Still, the author's zest and personality come through these pages to the reader. If you want a Christmas book for niece or nephew, I suggest that THE SWAN'S ROAD may solve the problem.

## Not cold-lipped justice

Col. van der Post's fiction is hardly more than a short story; and yet how concentrated it is and how much he manages to say in about sixty pages! Here is an object lesson in economy of writing to those sprawling novelists who so often manage to say so little at inordinate length.

The chief character is Hara, a Japanese sergeant who looks after a prisoner-of-war camp. Sergeant Hara, a short, plump man, takes a special delight in inflicting punishment on tall Europeans. Time eventually turns the tables and he finds himself sentenced to death for "war crimes". He is of course guilty of gross cruelty, but it might perhaps be wondered whether his guilt was greater than that of those who atom-bombed his country. But then the Japanese lost the War . . .

Col. van der Post writes without vindictiveness. Even Hara, brought up in the rough school of soldierly harshness, had not been wholly merciless; he had at least once spared a man's life. But the Court was not impressed. The author pleads not for cold-lipped justice, but for something bigger and warmer: mercy and Christian understanding.

Mrs. Huxley's novel has its setting in a Kenya seething with Mau Mau activity. She succeeds rather well in giving a fairly objective picture of that country where so many brutal deeds have recently taken place. It is not enough to decry Mau Mau savagery; one must try to understand the tribal and nationalist aspirations that have created it. And Mrs. Huxley has gone a considerable way in doing just that. A THING TO LOVE holds ones interest both as a novel and as a guide to the background of Mau Mau.

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## PPU RELIGION COMMISSION

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Studio, 29 Addison Ave., London W.11  
(Near Holland Park Stn.)

Discourse "THE KINGDOM OF GOD"



# Tidings: "A brave new venture"

By JON WYNNE-TYSON

Tidings. Edited by Robert Greacen. Housmans, 2s.

SINCE the great storm that so unselectively flattened literature's small grove of never deeply rooted literary magazines, one or two shoots, sensing a freer air above them, have thrust hopefully into the still keen breeze. Some have appeared only because their roots have been planted in the welcome manure of subsidy, but not everyone can cash in on others' plans to avoid super-tax, and all credit must go to the editor and publishers of this "Christmas Miscellany", and also to its contributors whose participation was doubtless dissociated from great financial gain.

In his editorial note, Robert Greacen, a sensitive and sincere writer whose contributions to Peace News must be respected by a wide section of its public, suggests, rightly, that in an age of common bewilderment there is ample room for a platform from which writers who care deeply about the human predicament and believe something can be done about it, may make their personal assertion of human personality and take a stand against dehumanised authority and unreason. In a word, "They (the contributors) are for life and for those values that make life an adventure."

★

The ball is set rolling by Maurice Cranston, who has done so much good work, with a little story that underlies a common problem of our day and system. That very splendid poet James Kirkup is represented by his poem "The Submerged Village", and Charles Higham, a young writer gaining a deserved reputation, contributes "Christmas Night", couched in the true terms of poetry.

Other contributors include Kathleen Lonsdale, Naomi Mitchison, Derek Stanford, and Reginald Reynolds, but is must be said that only Sybil Morrison, who is beyond doubt one of the finest and most clear-minded writers today, succeeds in bringing the spirit of this miscellany in line with its editor's explanation that the title of TIDINGS was chosen because it is being published in time for Christmas and brings good news of the positive, life-affirming attitude from which the contributions spring. "Faith is renewed, purpose reaffirmed." On the contrary, the message would seem to be that things are pretty awful and likely to be worse before they're better.

But this is no reason for not supporting a brave new venture that costs, after all, not much more than a Christmas card, and contains within one cover the work of so many well-known writers. I only feel that perhaps next year's number should bear a message of rather more hope, humour and good cheer, and that the editor will succeed in impressing upon his contributors that their work is wanted not just because their names look good on the cover, but because they have something to say. This is not the age when writers of the calibre of Dick Sheppard, Max Plowman, J. D. Beresford, and 'vintage' Middleton Murry abound, but there are surely enough followers-on to make TIDINGS a more virile and even more frequent pleasure.

## War's human residue

SYLVIA STEVENSON'S article on refugees (September 17) gives facts and draws inferences which I endorse from six years work amongst refugees in Austria.

It has, however, one sentence which may cause misunderstanding. "Aid to DPs," the organisation of which she writes, is not "now the only organisation devoted entirely to these often forgotten victims," as she says. While it works exclusively for the Displaced Person, i.e. the non-German-speaking refugee who was the particular care of the International Refugee Organisation which closed in 1951, the IRO mandate only covered 10 per cent. of all refugees.

There were also the ethnic German groups, the Volksdeutsch, the minorities claimed by Hitler in the Balkans and elsewhere. These had no option but to be absorbed into Greater Germany. Then they were driven out of homes their families had built up over generations, either forced ahead of fleeing German armies, or dispossessed by partisan groups. They form the majority of the 33,000 now in camps in Austria.

Still in the field and working for ex-IRO and Volksdeutsch refugees alike are the American Friends, World Council of Churches, National Catholic Welfare Committee, and World's YMCA/YWCA, to mention some other organisations. Their programmes, supported by Ford Foundation dollars in recent years, include helping farmers to settle on farms of their own and others to build their own houses; apprenticeship schemes for refugee youth; student scholarships; and training courses for young people to become leaders in youth work and clubs in camps. What they can do with limited funds and reduced staffs comes far short of the need.

There will be a Television Broadcast on November 25 at 9.15 p.m. of the film "The waiting millions" showing scenes in camps in Austria and Trieste. It depicts tragedies typical of thousands still being lived out in refugee camps. Readers should try to make parties to see and discuss this film, and support "Aid to DPs" and other organisations which are faithfully continuing to help "the human residue of War."

FRIEDA BACON.

111 Banbury Rd., Oxford.

## Nationalism

YOUR correspondent H. I. Huws (October 22) inquires whether I "yearn for the abolition of the characteristics which distinguish the English people from any others," but such a question is hypothetical and postulates the existence of something that does not exist. If any characteristic is truly national, it must be found in all the members of a nation and not elsewhere; I invite Mr. Huws to specify any such element (the use of a particular language does not constitute a national characteristic).

During the recent war I lived for more than two years in different parts of Wales—where incidentally pacifism was far from evident—and found that people there conform to the human pattern, differing in character, ideals, abilities, opinions and material interests.

Mr. Huws speaks of nationalism as a force for good; of this I am ignorant, but it is from the "national unity" theory that stem the armaments—for "national defence"—that make international war feasible. Imperialism is itself dependent upon nationalism, and

## LETTERS

"Make her mightier yet" is national-imperial sentiment.

While non-violence may be commended, it is generally unpopular with nationalists—and quite logically so—and it should not be supposed that Gandhi's attitude compelled the British withdrawal from India. As to alleged national "freedom," that means nothing more than government on national lines, in other words discrimination against foreigners on the mere ground of nationality. What the world needs is the elimination of so-called independent nations, not their multiplication.

I stand for the supreme value of the person; and mobs, crowds, multitudes, nations represent ideas that both in theory and practice tend to subordinate and repress the individual. "Self-determination" in the national sense has no more reality than the national "self-defence" so dear to the orthodox patriot.

JOHN NIBB.

BM/JONIB. W.C.1.

## Pacifists and Third Camp

I AM sure no Third Camp pacifist wants to hurry the peace movement into adopting the policy of the Third Camp; and there can be no question that pacifism must always begin with the prompting of individual conscience. Nevertheless, surely this principle need not be infringed just because one also believes that it may be both necessary and desirable to work with non-pacifists towards a specific end. There need be no watering-down of the stand on fundamentals. We live in a terrible yet exciting moment in history and must not hesitate to use any and every opportunity to arouse our fellow-citizens to the seriousness of their plight. Our only protection against Atom and Hydrogen bombs is the resolve that they shall never be used.

It is unlikely that the Third Camp supporters as at present constituted will be able to raise the funds and construct the machinery necessary to reach a really large public. Even the Bevanites are finding that rather difficult and they have a leader constantly in the news, a number of extremely able journalist MPs and a fairly well-established weekly newspaper.

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The Third Camp must aim at becoming in the 1950s a group somewhat resembling the Fabian Society in the days when it was a dynamic and seminal force in Labour thought. The difference today is that the need is more urgent, the situation graver and more potentially explosive.

The Third Camp then, as I see it, ought to become a quasi-educational body that will have influence because of the quality of its thought rather than because of its numerical strength. It must seek to show that the choice is not really between the US and Russia, but between total war on the one hand and on the other a gradual un-freezing of the Cold War.

ROBERT GREACEN.

London, S.W.10.

## Third Camp—for preference

I AGREE with much of Oliver Caldecott's article (October 8), but utterly reject his plea to support the Labour Party. I vote Labour at election contests because there are no Third Camp candidates.

Prior to the last war British Labour leaders opposed peace-time conscription. But we know that the Labour Government imposed conscription after the war.

The Labour leaders' visit to China was a good gesture, but one must recall how many military bases the Americans were allowed to erect in the Pacific by the same Labour Government. Did not the same government also allow military bases here in Britain, and impose the biggest military expenditure on Britain in peace-time in the historic Gaitskill budget?

To me the Third Camp seems the best chance we have ever had—and I fear the last chance we will get—to begin to create a true world peace.

A. G. OLIVEAND.

121 Warwick Rd., Carlisle.

## PPU RELIGION COMMISSION

Bazaar, Social and Exhibition  
3-6.30 p.m. — Saturday, November 6th

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## DIARY

As this is a free service, we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Monday morning.
2. Include: Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address)—preferably in that order and style.

### Friday, November 12

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD: 8 p.m.: Adeyfield Sec. Modern School, Longlands. D. Martin Dakin (BBC Brain of Britain) "H-bomb—the Pacifist Answer." PPU.

### Saturday, November 13

LONDON, E.C.2: 7 p.m.: St. Botolph's Ch. Hall, Bishopsgate. Fellowship dance. Tickets 2s. 6d. London Union For.

### Sunday, November 14

HYDE PARK: 6 p.m.: Pacifist Youth Action speakers. Every Sunday. PYAG.

LEIGH: 8 p.m.: Arlington Hall, London Rd. Kathleen Lonsdale, DSC, FR.S., "Science, Politics and Religion." For.

### Monday, November 15

DERBY: 7.45 p.m.: Queen's Hall, London Rd. Special films, "Dick Sheppard," "George Lansbury" and "World Without End." PPU.

### Tuesday, November 16

NOTTINGHAM: 7.45 p.m.: Adult School-rooms, Friar Lane. Special films: "Dick Sheppard," "George Lansbury" and "World Without End." PPU.

### Wednesday, November 17

BELFAST: 8 p.m.: Friends' Institute, Frederick St., Salim Bin Osman "Malaya in S.E. Asian Affairs." For.

BURTON-ON-TRENT: 7.45 p.m.: Friends' H.Q., Abbey St. Special films, "Dick Sheppard," "George Lansbury" and "World Without End." PPU.

### Thursday, November 18

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.: Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. Frank Burkhill on Music. PPU.

LONDON, W.10: 8 p.m.: Co-op Hall, 447 Harrow Rd. (Nr. Third Ave.). Stan Birckett, "Socialism and the H-bomb." ILP.

LONDON, W.C.1: 1.15-1.45 p.m.: Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen St. Weekly lunch-hour Service of Intercession for World Peace. Conducted by clergy and laymen of different denominations.

LONDON, W.C.1: 7.30 p.m.: Dick Sheppard H.Q., 6 Endsleigh St. Meeting of Pacifist Youth Action Group. Every Thursday. PYAG.

### Friday, November 19

GLASGOW, 1: 7.45 p.m.: Community Ho., Clyde St. Group Mtg. PPU.

BOW (East London): 7.45 p.m.: Childrens Ho., Eagle Rd. E.3. Business mtg. followed by discussion on "Orchard Lea Papers." PPU.

### Saturday, November 20

HARROW: 2.30 p.m.: Havelock Pl., St. Ann's Rd. Poster parade, H-bomb leaflet distribution. Helpers invited. For.

### Saturday-Sunday, November 20-21

ST. IVES: 2 p.m.: Saturday to Sunday evening: Trelohan Manor. Weekend conf. Edith Adlam and Tom Wardle, "Co-existence or Chaos?" Conf. Sec. Frank Vibert, 14 Alexandra Place, Tel. St. Ives 144. Devon and Cornwall Area, PPU.

## INVITATION

The meetings announced in "Notes for your diary," are open to all; they are not confined to members of the organisations sponsoring them or to pacifists. Some of the meetings are in large halls, some in small rooms in private houses; they are organised by groups of people who want the support of those concerned with the preservation of peace. YOU will be made welcome.

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LATEST TIME for copy: Monday morning before publication.

DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS are required by the Thursday eight days prior to publication.

### MEETINGS

BULGARIA: Report back mtg. Speaker, Ronald Quick, Friends' Centre, 32 Tavistock Sq., Fri., Nov. 5. 7.30 p.m. Holiday Friendship Service.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB. Bath. Every Tuesday, 7.30 p.m. Royal Literary and Scientific Institute, 18 Queen Square, Bath. All welcome.

KING'S WEIGH House Church, Duke St., nr. Bond St. Tube. Sunday at 6.30 p.m. The Gospel of Peace. Rev. Claud M. Colman, MA, B.Litt.

MAN MAKES HIS OWN DESTINY. Lecture, Sun., Nov. 7. 8 p.m., Wednesdays, 8.30 p.m. "Bring your Questions." All welcome. Free. United Lodge of Theosophists, 62 Queen's Gardens, W.2. (PADINGTON 0688).

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NATURE CURE Health Centre. Blunham House, Bedfordshire. Apply to the Secretary for particulars.

THE BAPTIST PACIFIST FELLOWSHIP invites your support. For details of membership write: Rev. Leslie Wornip, 63 Loughborough Rd., Quorn, Leicestershire.

WAR RESISTERS' International welcomes gifts of foreign stamps and undamaged air mail covers. Please send to WRI, Lansbury House, 88 Park Ave., Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middlesex.

### EDUCATION

SPEAKING AND WRITING lessons (correspondence, vlat), 6s. Dorothy Matthews, BA 32 Primrose Hill Rd., London, N.W.3. Primrose 5686.

### LITERATURE

FOR YOUR MEETING. Don't forget that Housmans can supply all your literature requirements and quantities of Peace News. Send a postcard to Housmans Bookshop (Peace News), 3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4.

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Rd., London.

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VOICE OF THE WORLD CITIZEN. 2d. per month or 3s. 6d. per annum, post free. From Crusade for World Government, 20 Buckingham St., London, W.C.2.

### SITUATIONS VACANT

THE CENTRAL BOARD for Conscientious Objectors needs (1) full-time shorthand typist, 5 day week, 9.30-5.30 commencing at £6 10s. pw; (2) part-time clerical help, hours by arrangement, 6 Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

PEACE WORK is available for all volunteers at Peace News office. Daytime and every Wednesday evening we shall be grateful for help. Write, phone or just drop in to Peace News (STAMFORD Hill 2262), 3 Blackstock Rd. (above Fish & Cook, stationers), Finsbury Park, N.4.

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## Be honest about C.D. —MP

Emrys Hughes, Member for South Ayshire and chairman of Peace News Board, had an explanation for the poor response to Civil Defence recruiting:

"It is said that a war would be in defence of this country against Communism, but I believe that the bad features of totalitarian Communism would be infinitely better than total obliteration. I believe that is the point of view of the great majority of the people of this country and that is why they are not coming into the civil defence organisation."

"They see the futility of this, and it is obvious, when in this Chamber we find such a very small percentage of hon. Members present."

"About 60 miles from Washington a wonderful dug-out has been constructed underneath one of the mountains. Presumably, from there will be elaborated the strategy which is likely to affect the civil population of this country."

"Presumably, decisions would be made—if unfortunately this war were to develop—which would result in 50 million people in these islands becoming homeless refugees. I was surprised to hear the argument that civil defence was to enable a war to go on. What is the war to go on for?"

Mr. Philip Bell (Bolton, East): "For freedom."

Mr. Hughes: "And the freedom referred to would lead to military dictatorship. How much freedom would there be with compulsory service for everyone on a mass of burning ruins?"

## Doctor's Warning

□ FROM PAGE ONE

"This change between the life we knew in the past as compared with the future may be such that even scientists have to admit that they know very little about the things on which they are supposed to be experts. This atomic warfare and the changes in ordinary life which it will bring are going to be the terror of the future."

"It is difficult to imagine the possible changes that might arise through exposure to atomic rays, either temporary or permanent, but its effects will be widely felt."

"Atomic science is fundamental in our new way of life. As atomic science develops, so there will be changes of life, not only in war but in peace. I know perhaps less than many of the atomic experts outside know, but I am able to grasp some of the ideas now gaining ground in scientific circles. Human life, as we have known it hitherto, is on the verge of great changes, not only from the point of view of medicine, in physical and chemical life."

"Contact with the science of atomic development will be dangerous to the world, and life as we have known it may become impossible. I have talked to some of the atomic experts, and I have read some of the most recent literature on the subject."

"We live in a most dangerous world, and all that we love of freedom and humanity may fail."

"I will end by thanking you, Sir, (the Speaker) for giving me an opportunity to utter this warning."

## FREEDOM FROM WANT

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Time to Wake Up—War on Want (illus.) 1s. (1d.)

Waging Peace—Sir Richard Acland, M.P., Fenner Brockway M.P., Leslie Hale M.P. 6d. (1d.)

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"We are not opposed to the real defence of the civilian population. But we have arrived at a situation where because of our strategy over the last five years we have spent £5,000 million on so-called defence and now our experts say that we have little defence against the H-bomb."

"I therefore suggest that while we are ready to co-operate in anything which means the saving of human life, or anything which is sensible, we have, if we are patriots, no right to support the impostor Bill which is now brought before the House."

## UNTOLD MISERY

A stirring appeal to come to grips with reality and put an end to the fear of atomic war was voiced by Mr. Cyril Bence (Dumbar-tonshire, East).

"Hydrogen bomb warfare involves not only our destruction," he said, "it involves impregnating many generations to come with the most cruel and vile deformities. It may mean untold misery for centuries and perhaps longer."

"It is the duty of statesmen, whether in this country or in other countries to pocket their pride and to do everything in their power to make this sort of thing unnecessary. For goodness sake, before it is too late, let our present Government take what steps it is humanly possible to take to make this sort of thing unnecessary."

"Let us be honest with ourselves, and let the statesmen in other countries be honest with their peoples. If we start throwing these things about the world, there is no defence of the present population and there is no prevention of the evils which may be brought upon generations to come."

Mr. James Hudson (Ealing, North), a Quaker, referred to the statement of Lord Montgomery about the use of nuclear weapons in war which had been supported by other speakers in the debate. "The announcement of a doctrine of that sort in the House of Commons," he said "makes futile all our discussions about civil defence. If anyone, under any circumstances, contemplates the use of the dreadful weapons of war now available he is unfit to talk about the defence of the people."

But perhaps the most significant contribution to the whole debate was made in a short, quiet speech by a doctor, Dr. H. Morgan, MP for Warrington. What he had to say is of such importance that it is printed separately on page one.

## LAST TWO MONTHS FOR H-BOMB PETITION

THE H-bomb petition campaign—which has been extended to the end of December—is entering on its closing stage.

In order to see how the petition is progressing, the secretary, Arthur Carr, asks that all petition forms be returned to the office, 141 Victoria St., London, S.W.1., as soon as possible.

Striking two-colour posters are available at 1s. 9d. each or six for 6s. 3d. post free.

Supporters of the campaign are asked to work along the following lines:

1. Write a letter to the local press, mentioning that the Petition is extended until the end of December.

2. Stress the only effective means of obtaining mass support is to organise a group of people to collect signatures at a stall or to undertake door to door collecting. Where this has been done the results have been well worthwhile.

3. Try to ask people willing to sign the petition to take also a form so that they can collect signatures. Tell them to return the form to the address shown at the foot of the form. (Each person must sign name and address, ditto sign not to be used).

## DOES ANYONE FEEL SAFER?

"IS there a man or woman among us who feels safer since these new weapons were discovered?"

This question is asked by Frank Beswick, MP, in a pamphlet "THE HYDROGEN BOMB—WHAT SHALL WE DO NOW?" which he has written for the Co-operative Party (6d.).

"Fear, not confidence; suspicion, not trust; a readiness to threaten rather than an attempt to understand; these," he says, "are the features of social life which have grown with the mounting atomic stockpile."

Although many will disagree with the conclusions reached by the man who was a British Government observer at the first Bikini atomic test, peace groups will find in the pamphlet valuable material for study sessions.

## Rhys J. Davies

\* From page one

with the force of arms. That is the meaning of armaments. It is not merely the cost of it, though that is overwhelming but it is the spirit that matters."

The war in Korea, conscription, the basing of US forces in Britain, all came in for scathing condemnation in his last speeches in the House.

Three years ago illness made it necessary for him to retire, to his home in his beloved South Wales. Before he left the House he had become the Father of the Parliamentary Labour Party, recognised, in the words of a writer in The Times on Tuesday, "as a man of unshakable principle."

## LES IMMORTELLLES

"Yet once more, O ye Laurels—and once more"—John Milton, Lycidas.

With bay and laurel crowned, mutely they passed, Evergreen in our memory's sacred trust. Their world, still sanctioning slaughter, may so fast

Become a handful of inglorious dust!

PHYLLIS VALLANCE

## That doomed, conscripted one

Beneath this stone lies the body of a British warrior unknown by name or rank, brought from France to lie among the most illustrious of the land, and buried here on Armistice Day, 11th November, 1920, in the presence of HM King George V, his Ministers of State, the Chiefs of his Forces, and a vast concourse of the nation. Thus are commemorated the many multitudes who during the Great War of 1914-18 gave the most that man can give, life itself, for God, for King and Country, for loved ones, home and Empire, for the sacred cause of justice and the freedom of the world."

—Inscription on the Unknown Warrior's Tomb.

Who shall absolve the foulness of their fate  
Those doomed, conscripted, unvictorious ones?

—Siegfried Sassoon. "On Passing the Menin Gate"

FOR SIX YEARS, when Armistice Day comes round, I have written in this column upon that subject. This year, my irrational inability to ignore the date, sent me on Saturday morning to Westminster Abbey, where I stood by the black marble stone, with its gold inscription and its artificial silk poppies, so stiffly unlike the blowing, dancing red flowers in the golden cornfields, and wrote down the words I have quoted above.

While I wrote I listened to some of the comments of others, who, like myself had come to gaze, with varying emotions upon this sorrowful reminder of the "many multitudes" slaughtered in a hopeless cause.

One elderly woman, after muttering the words aloud, turned away saying to her companion, a younger woman, "There wasn't much God about it, I can tell you." Another said to a small boy about ten years old: "It might have been Uncle Jim, you see," and received the devastating reply, "Who's Uncle Jim?"

It seems that "Uncle Jim" was his great-uncle, dead in his youth long before the child had been born, and, plainly, it was nothing to him whether Uncle Jim's bones lay in that vault "among the most illustrious of the land", or not.

But it was equally plain that it did mean something to his grandmother that her young brother, "not grown old, as we that are left grow old", might be in that grave. And there can be no doubt that it meant much to the British people on that day of the interment thirty-four years ago, and still does to-day.

There is a deep human need in the hearts of most of us for something tangible to grasp when the door of death irrevocably closes, with its implacable, unbreakable silence, and its bitter barrier to touch and sight and hearing. That is why graves are tended, memorials raised, and anniversaries remembered; it was to this great need that the Unknown Warrior's grave was offered up.

There was, too, another need, and that was to offer to the bereaved, for their comfort, a sense of pride and exaltation. Therefore it was inscribed upon the stone and constantly reiterated in sermon, speech and print, that these boys and men had willingly given "the most that men could give, life itself".

But the heart-breaking, tragic truth is to the contrary. It is true that some went voluntarily in answer to the stirring, patriotic call to fight in a war to end wars; some were, in any case regulars in the Army and the Navy.

But for the most part those who died were conscripts, and even those who were not, as they covered in trenches and dug-outs, as their lives were expended in the murderous battles fought for a few inches of ground, were under orders, not to die, but to kill, not to sacrifice life but to preserve it to fight another day.

The massacres of the Somme and Passchendaele are known now for what they were, the slaughter of the innocents in a forlorn hope equal to the much vaunted charge in the valley of death. "Theirs not to reason why".

If they had reasoned they would have known that wars could not be ended by a "bigger than ever" war, that justice could not be won by injustice, nor freedom preserved by the curtailment of liberty.

On Sunday, the churches will be filled with a vast concourse, with Chiefs of the Forces, and Ministers of State. The Queen and her

## ERIC BAKER BECOMES SECRETARY TO NPC

### Presentation to Leslie Smith

THE new secretary to the National Peace Council, Eric Baker, was welcomed at a reception in London last week.

He succeeds Leslie G. D. Smith who goes to the BBC Talks Department to work on programmes dealing with current affairs.

Tribute was paid to Leslie Smith's work at the NPC by the Chairman, Reginald Sorensen, MP, who later presented him with a photograph album and a cheque.

"His creation of the Peace With China Council was an imaginative and timely gesture," Mrs. Duncan Harris, a member of the NPC Executive told the meeting.

The new secretary, Eric Baker, comes from Edinburgh where he was Community Centres Officer to the Education Authority. A member of the Society of Friends, he was at one time Secretary at the Quaker Centre in Delhi, India.

## From India to London

The Arya Samaj, a world reform movement founded in India, is to set up a London branch at Caxton Hall, Westminster on Monday, November 8 at 7.30 p.m. The speakers will be: Rev. Arthur Peacock, Hon. Sec., World Congress of Faiths; Mr. Hanworth Walker, Gen. Sec. International Vegetarian Union; Pandit Usharbudh Arya, Missionary of Arya Samaj. Rev. R. W. Sorensen, MP, will preside. Among the aims of Arya Samaj are (a) a social structure based on spiritual values; (b) Pacifism and vegetarianism; (c) World Government.

Consort will lay wreaths at the Cenotaph to the tune of military laments, played by regimental bands. The clash of arms at the salute, the thunder of guns, and all the trappings of war will surround the Archbishops and clergy the country over, while prayers are offered and the blessing of God, sought.

But prayers without deeds will not save future generations from the tragedy of the Unknown Warrior's end; only when Remembrance Day becomes Repentance Day will that be avoided, and peace be achieved.

## "DEATH SHALL HAVE NO DOMINION"

DICK SHEPPARD, the human parson, the impatient parson, the man of parts, charming, humorous, passionate, sincere; the man who, by his faith and his inspiration founded the Peace Pledge Union, was the centre of thought at the Anniversary Gathering on Saturday, October 30 in the Mary Ward Hall, London.

It was in remembrance of him that those who took part in the programme willingly gave their gifts and their eloquence.

Preston Benson of London, a pacifist in the first world war, who was persuaded against his will since he was disinclined to "sign" things, to put his name to one of Dick Sheppard's postcards by Dick himself in a Fleet Street milk bar, gave a racy and delightful personal account of the man and his work out of his own knowledge of him.

Clifford Evans, who, unlike Preston Benson never knew Dick personally but signed because he was caught by the idea, gave deeply moving renderings of three of Dylan Thomas's poems, and two extracts from Christopher Fry's SLEEP OF PRISONERS, and THE DARK IS LIGHT ENOUGH. Both the choice and the presentation were as right as Dick himself; the ringing challenge of DEATH SHALL HAVE NO DOMINION finding a special echo in our hearts.

Trefor Davies, Vice-Chairman of the Peace Pledge Union National Council made an appeal of an unusually entertaining character, much enhanced by anecdote and by his rich, rolling Welsh tongue.

The films which showed George Lansbury and Stuart Morris, and Dick Sheppard himself, looking, as he always seemed to do, straight into the eyes of his audience, speaking to us in his gentle vibrating voice words that were simple and straight from his heart, were followed by a short speech from Stuart Morris to end up the programme.

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die," Stuart Morris said, and all the more this is true when those who have been left behind have been shown something worth living for, and an inspiration to live for it." In a moving speech, he called us to a remembrance of the purpose and meaning of our pledge. "We have begun the process of unilateral disarmament . . . whatever others may do or say we continue to live in that spirit and to express it in all our relationships. This we do because in conscience we can do no other."

Hugh Brock, National Chairman, who presided, made an excellent comper, and closed the meeting by expressing the feelings of all present in most heartfelt gratitude to everyone who had contributed to the very great success of the occasion.

SYBIL MORRISON

Mr. D. Sumarno, Publicity Officer of the Indonesian Embassy in Britain, will be the speaker at a public meeting of the Third Camp movement in London on Friday, November 12. It will be at 7 p.m. in Friends House, Euston Rd., N.W.1. Mr. Sumarno will speak about Indonesia's role in world affairs.

## See you to-night?

Steps of St. Martin-in-the-Fields Trafalgar Square every Friday at 5.30 p.m.

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P.P.U. HEADQUARTERS

Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh Street, W.C.1

Published from 3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4, by Peace News Ltd. Printed by Fish & Cook Ltd., The Goodwin Press (T.U.), 135 Fonthill Rd., London, N.4.